## THE SALON OF 1875.

A Peep Into the Paris Studios.

Review of the Works Prepared for Exhibition.

Sensation Pictures of the armst is shown. The right arm and flowing Year.

FAILURES AND SUCCESSES.

Exhibition Works of the American Artists.

SCULPTURE.

Cordier's Great Monument for the Mexican Capital.

Panis, March 14, 1875.

As the day is close at hand when the works prepared for the Salon must be delivered to the jury, It has struck me that a preliminary notice of them plight be acceptable to the readers of the HERALD. It is not customary thus to anticipate the opening of the Exhibition, but when it is considered that not one-half of the pictures that will be sent in can be admitted, and that the operation of an unjust and arbitrary regulation will exclude a large number of meritorious works, my motive for departing from the usual course will be readily By the uninitiated, portion of public the rejection of a picture by the jury is but too generally accepted as a conclusive proof that the work has not been deemed worthy of exhibition. Now, in many cases nothing can be more unjust than this assumption. When it is remembered that every artist who has received the medal is exempted from the jurisdiction of the jury, and is entitled to send in three pictures annually, a privilege of which but few fail to avail themselves, and that the number of works which are thus certain of admission amounts to about 1,500, it will be seen that the question of space has more to do with the rejection of pictures than their actual demerits. The total number of works occupying wall space exhibited last year was 2,628, and of these only 1,852 were oil paintings. If to the number of privileged works sent in by artists who ors concours we add those of the purits of the leading masters, whose influence is certain to secure them admission, it is clear that many excellent pictures which have neither influence nor privilege to back them must always be rejected. The Exhibition of last year will long be memorable for the many acts of injustice that were committed in this way. While works of an interior character were not only admitted, but obtained places on the walls, which only served to render their worthlessness the more conspicuous, others of vastly superior merit were eitner rejected or hung away out of sight. No one is more ready than I am to admit the perplexing character of the duties which devolve upon the jury and Hanging Committee, but I cannot help expressing my surprise that the well founded complaints made year after year on this head should not have resulted in some attempts at reform. But, as I have indicated, all these minor grievances merge themselves in that of the unfair monopoly of space. The privilege exercised by the artists who have received the medal, of sending in three pictures is neither beneficial to their own interests nor to those of art. They spread over three large works, often bastily conceived and as hastily executed, to suit the exigencies of the picture dealers, the strength and intelligence which would more profitably for their reputations be concenfor me to dwell further on this point. It is not likely that anything I can say will lead to a renun-

In the meanwhile it seems to me that the press might do much to alleviate the lojustice of the present state of things. I see no reason why it institution. From that period dated the prosperity of art in the United States. Young painters merit, who would have been crushed out by the exclusive spirit of the monopolists, took courage, and under the genial encouragement of the newspapers, broke down the artificial barriers that had been opposed to their progress. Look at the present condition of art in our country and compare it to what it was twenty years ago. present flourishing circumstances are due not to the Academy, nor to the academicians, but to the independent efforts of the members of the profes-

pression and discouragement under which they are laboring, and to smooth, if not entirely remove, the obstacles of which they complain. French journals to cast aside the foolish prejudices to which they have so long clung to connection with public exhibitions and art juries and enter upon the task of independent criticism, it would do more for the encouragement and welfare of the prolession than can ever be effected by artificial silmulants. They are now under a republican form of government, and in art as well as in other things, republican notions and republican practices should be in harmony. In this spirit and with these views I now proceed to carry out an which have been prepared for it. As many of these will, in accordance with the usual mabit, be certainly rejected, the disappointed actists will at least have the consolation of reflecting that an American journal will have done them the example thus set may exercise its due influence on my confrères of the French Press, and induce them to exercise for themseives in relation to art a judgment wantly freed from the infinence of the cuques and coteries that have hitherto dictated the law on these matters.

In my visits to the studios this year I have been struck by the predominance of portraits over subject pictures. This is to be accounted for in a great measure by the depressed condition of things, and the difficulty that artists find in disposing of their compositions, If you inquire of any of the leading picture dealers they will tell

of things artists are paisposed to undertake

trated on a single picture. But it is unnecessary ciation of the selfish advantages arrogated to themselves by the heads of the profession. If the reform comes at all it must come from the latter. and neither in France nor el-ewhere that I know siderate toward beginners.

should not pass ontside the jurisdiction of the jury and supplement its decisions by awards of its own. A fairly critical notice of a work rejected under the circumstances I have described, would, in the columns of a journal of character, be at any time equivalent to the so much coveted medal. In time neople would even come to regard it as a surer test of the merits of an artist. I re-member the period when the Heaald inaugurated this tribunal of last resort in New York, and when, setting aside the awards of the Committee of the National Academy of Design, it fearlessly exposed the favoritism which at one time prevailed in that

sion itself-encouraged and sustained by the It has often struck me that what has proved useful and beneficial to art in our country would if brought to bear on the abuses to which I have drawn attention at this side do much to elevate the younger class of French artists from the de-

idea which has long been a favorne one of mine, and to give to the limmath, if not an anticipatory review of the Salon, at least of the principal works jury. I am in hopes that the

you they are seling nothing but engravings or photographs, and their chief subject of lamenta-"on is the falling of that has taken place in the

merican branch of their trade. In such a state works of importance, and they naturally fall back.

NEW YORK HERALD, SUNDAY, APRIL 4, 1875.—QUINTUPLE

The a temporary agenting particles which made in the control of the particle of of a celebrity which secures nim the income of a veteran of the profession. His master, Meissondier, I regret to say, does not existed the year. He passes most of ins time at the other was rearry and father of the "outrassiers in father on the content of the beauty of the "outrassiers in father on the content of the seep pating in the open air, much to the discomier of his models. Next week he leaves for italy, where he proposes to remain for a couple of months. He is executing a magnificent mansion and studie on the Rue de Vigny, overlooking the Parc Monecan, on which he is expleding upward of a militon of rance. He has a mania for building, which not withstanding the commons income which he earst in the profession, will be a seen to be a seen and the profession of the common income which he earst in the profession, will be a seen or keep for this year's exhibition. It is retreshing to find so much artisted combined with so much attent as this artist displays. The man is a genius, but if you were to judge him by his appearance and manner you would be inclined to laugh at the assertion. He hierarily acts as a showman to his own pictures. Treating indulgrafity this pecchanity, which, by the bye, is not uncommon with a strange to say recent of an everything he attempts which complet respect and admiration in those who migut be tempted to laugh at his secontricities. Take, for instance, the picture which as entities "Un Reven" have no ever seen any anablest more sweetly and truderly handled. The fiesh tones of the figure are pericelly marvel.com, and the whose picture is, in short, of a quality that entities it to be considered a chef-density. A should be a subject to the first of the content and forgiveness is concentrated in those pate and worn reatures, what a soit and tender expression illustines the eye! I have no ever seen any adopted more sweetly and to forgiveness is concentrated in those pate and worn leaves. The Orional caracter of the picture root winds in the second of the world of the subject is a subjec mart is putting the finishing toucaes to a portrait which offers some features of unusual interest. It is that of a young Wallachian girl of remarkable beauty, attired in her sational cos ume. She is the daughter of Prince Nicholas fibesco, but it is less this fact than the peculiarly Eastern type of her seatures which ones into tex detartives easy of the picture. Mile. Jaquemart will send two other portraits—one of the Marquis de la Rochertanion and abotter of Madamo Ditte—to the salow. To those acquainted with the broad and effective says to say that they will be wortly of her reputation. While on the subject of portraits let me say a word regarding a young artist who threatens to dispute the eavor of the lashipadoe world anyle of this lady's handling it is scarcely necessary to say that they will be worthy of her reputation. While on the subject of portraits let me say a word regarding a young artist who threatens to dispute the lawron the lasmonable world with the veterans in that branch of the prolession. I allude to M. F. E. Berter, a upil of Cababel, whose portrait of Comite Potoski first brought him into notice, and who is now engaged on portraits of the Comite and Comitese Guruwski, which he expects to have finished in time for the Exabition. M. Bertier has brought back with him from Spain and Haly, where he has spent several years in the prosecution of his studies, a manner of treatment acquired in the high studies, a manner of treatment acquired in the high studies, a manner of treatment acquired, an artist whose works are well known in America, sends in a large comportuon, full of figures, which he entities "The Departure of the Coach." The scene is of the time of Louis XIV., and it affords the artist a the opportunity for those sudies of coetume and grouping which committee the main qualities of his pictures. He had expected to have been able to examit, in audition, the fine picture which he sold to Mr. A. T. Stewart, of New York, entitled "Lifeture de Messe a sant Scipice;" but his application for it was required, after, as he states, the condition being acceded to at the time of sale that he should have a loan of it for the Salow. It the promise were made to him it ought to have been kept, and I cannot help thinking that Mr. Stewart, singer is to blame in the intended way to attend upon his brother-in-law, who is lying dangerously in at his country seat. I found the vectors handed per the remains of the provises and manner of the Preiss Note in Franche Count. He has built himself alme hotel and commodions while to two lines are annually heard against the countral series and content of the Preiss of the Preiss of the Preiss of the Ralous of the Preiss of the Preiss of the Preiss of the Preiss of the Salous found in t

of the most promising of our young artists, ha turned to good account his recent vist to Egypl His picture for the Saton this year is "A Dahabea on the Nile During a Calm." Four or five Arab and Nublans are seen towing the vessel along the singgish river, and the efforts which are bein made by them offer some fine studies of ethics of the singgish river. singgish river, and the efforts which are being made by them offer some fine studies of ethnological peculiarities. But still greater is the interest excited by the distinctive features of the atmosphere and of the mysterious river itself. They strike one with all the force of actuality. Sesides this work, Mr. Bridgman has finished two others—Egyptian interiors—one of which is a commission and the other intended for exhibition in London. Both are interesting, but I do not like them as well as his Nite picture. The artist has it in contemplation to reproduce in a series of lable-nux the inner life of the Egypt of the Pharoahs, just as M. Boulanger is giving us that of ancient Rome. He has made such an accumulation of studies for the purpose that I have no donot of the complete success of his project. I cannot learn whether Wyine will send anything to the Exhibition this year. I hear that he is painting at his piace in Britainy an episode of the war in La Venoée; out I am unable to learn whether it will be completed in time for the Saion. Colonel Fairman does not exhibit; but he has a large picture, "The Valley of the Androscoggin," on the casel. Miss Chementina Tompkins, of Baitimore, whose "Piccolo Musico" won her such lavorable criticism in iast year's saion, is putting the finishing touches to a companion picture of the same beautiful Italian boy, entitled, "Le Modèle de lait Artistel" It sirikes me to be a great advance upon her former caver picture; but I prefer to see it completed before I pass a

her such lavorable criticism in last year's salon, is putting the finishing touches to a companion picture of the same beautiqui Italian boy, entitled, "Le Modèle de lait Artistel" It strikes me to be a great advance upon her former ocerer picture; but I prefer to see it completed before I pass a final judgment upon it. D. A. Knight seuds a large picture, which he has been painting in the open sir at Polssy, and which he cashs "Les Lavouses de la Seine." It is a commission from Mr. Matheson, or New York, and I can congratulate that gentleman upon his acquisition. Mr. Knight has developed qualified in this work which I had not given him creat for. There is a breasts, freedom and decision in his mode of hasding which enable him to selze without hesitation and express forcibity those faceting peculiarties of atmosphere which are so difficult to grasp. The figures introduced in the foreground are consumingly paintied, and in his careful attention to details in connection with them the artists shows how much he has profited by the suggestions of M. Meissonnier, whose pupil he is, I should add that Mr. Knight is engaged on a castome picture for Mr. Lappincout, the publisher (time Louis XV.). Miss Cassaut, of Philoselpha, will not exhibit this year. She was occupied on a life size portrait of her sister, which she had intended for the Salon, but the work has unfortunately been interrupted by the liness of her sister and it will now be impossible to finish it in time. This to be regretted for sins Oussatt is among the young American artists of whom high hopes are entertained, her studies in Italy and Spain having enabled her to acquire some of the zet quanties of the schools of home countries. She paints with a freedom, boldness and that pomise to condoct her to important results. Lam was been excellent quanties, She is a public of the Salon, and that of a type like was not very autractive in the like. Her manner in which year she me ely exhibited a remaile head, and that of a type like was not to with a subject to spe

ration as one can expect to find in the modern school, classical correctness being now too often

ration as one can expect to find in the modern school, classical correctness being now too often sacrificed to the exigencies of Insulonable taste. In sculture there will be few artempts at grand composition exhibited this year. Portrait basts have become so important a source of revenue in this branch of the arts that but few show their ambition to olivert their time from them. One noble work, however, will compensate for the dearth of subject pieces that will mark this year's salow. I allude to the monument that has been designed by Corder in honor of Christopher Communs, and which is to be creeted opposite the new ratiway station in the city of hexico. The figure of the great discoverer is of colossal proportions, as are also those, though on a graduated scale, of the our monks which are to serve as supporters at the base. The height of the entire monument will be about forty-two feet. I have seen all the figures since they have been cast in bronze and have been tupressed by their simple grandeur. Notking can be finer than the effect produced by the principal figure. It is full of life, energy and cassical grace. In regard to the traits of resemblance they may be assumed to be correct, for M. Curdier made a trip to Italy and Spain for the purpose of examining such portraits of Columbus as are deemed authents. Besides the bronze bearing the Latin inscription there are to be two bas relies on the base of the monument, one representing the disembarkation of Columbus in America, and the other the construction of the first church in San Francisco. The monument is to be erected provisionally in front of the principal entrance of the Fainis de Pindustrie, where the visitors to the salow will have an opportunity of critically examining it. Carpeaux, Carrier, Beilense and the other leading Frenen sculptors are also well represented; but, as this letter already exceeds the limits usually silotted to such matters in the salow that the real parts to be the calor the remarks that I have to make on their works.

THE LADY WASHINGTON RECEPTION.

A "TEA PARTY" OF THE OLDEN TIME, WHICH WILL USHER IN A GRAND CONCERT AND UN-FOLD A MODERN CHARITY BALL, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The most important social event of the sesson has been positively fixed for Tuesday next. On the evening in question the average New Yorker is to be astounded by the unfolding of a programme more extensive and brilliant than any that has set the town agog in a generation. Peo-ple who gathered up the folds of their garments and stepped into the niches of fame provided for their occupancy by the aid of contemporaries, the accidents of war or the chances of political life, nearly a century ago, will dismount from their pedestals and embrace the opportunity to have "a good time generally." They will be ma-terialized, "for this occasion only," in the flesh and blood forms of their lineal descendants, wrapped in quilted petricoats and dresses à la Pompadour and en train, with stomachers, farthingales, feathers, diamonds and laces ad libitum. Attending the throng of nymphs and graces, our republican eyes are to be gladdened by the sight of gentlemen adorned in the costume worn at present only in the courts of European potentates. Gentlemen in laced coats, small clothes, stiken hose, Japanese cues and spotless ruffles will lend dignity to the spectacle and lead us in imagination back to the days when an aspiration for civil and religious liberty first took possession of our easy-going ancestors. One will everbody's grandfather in the gathering a and something to remind him of his own in the glass. Every one will have an opportunity of witnessing the effect they will produce upon their own grandchildren in a generation or two to come. And when they have quite settled themselves down to the little corner they are to occupy when they are pushed aside by the eternal order of things, they will sigh to think of the "progress" they are at present so apt to flaunt in the faces of the old.

THE MODEST DESIPATIONS of drinking tea and cating tees, in which our ancestors induiged, will be heartly enjoyed in this dream of a sober and prosy past-this vision of the American Eden. No Casarian figure with a flaming sword pointed toward a third term and a Credit Mobilier will dare encroach upon this charmed ground. The air of simplicity and purity which hung around the patriots of a century gone will be breathed here. Mingled with and borne upon it will be the perfumes of a million flowers and the sounds of aweetest music. Rare works of art in marble and bronze will be ranged about the corridors and vestibule of the Academy, and lountains with illumined waters, each drop more brilliant than a diamond and laden with rich odors, will fill the intervening spaces. Youth and beauty will add charms to the picture. Men and women bearing names illustrious in the annals of the nation ing names illustrious in the annals of the nation will mingle in the gay throng. Ladies who have been honored by the friendship of the great ones of earth will hand you the fragrant bohes. Their fairest daughters will offer you less and cakes. Every mock will be a bower of rarest blossoms, and every flower will seem to bloom for you aloue. And if there be those who would still be unnappy, who would pity them?

THE DISPLAY OF REVOLUTIONARY RELICS will be the largest ever made under a sligle roof. Upon the table used by Washington at his military headquarters, while operating in and about New York, will be placed the sword he gave to General Taimage on the field of battle, and a walk-mg stick that was the property of John Hancock.

will be the largest ever made under a single roof. Upon the lable used by Washington at his military headquarters, whice operating in and about New York, will be placed the sword he gave to General Tailmage on the field of battle, and a walking stick that was the property of John diancock, the Brat Freshent of the Continental Congress. Scores of other relics will be placed in conspicuous places and used in forming trophics in the central decorations. Inc Massachusetts table, in the group of thirteen representatives of the original States of the Union, together with the chair accompanying it, was used before the Revolution, in the inimity of John Adams. The lady who will preside at the Massachusetts table is a lineal representative of this family of President, Minimpession and the same to years old. While speaking of this lady reference may be made to the Massachusetts table is a lineal representative of the first President. This representative of the will of the first President. This representative of the will of the first President. This representative of the military of the time the was preceded to the Martin Washington will be represented by a grand nice of the first President. This representative of the military of the time the was preceded to the Martin Washington. This first presentative of the military stateded to it. It is no brocked, hand embroidered, and triumed with deep point applique lace. Mrs. Washington conde, hand embroidered, and triumed with deep point applique lace. Mrs. Washington condents to the sun and costiv for wear at her receptions, where she received many gentlewomen who could il afford an expensive lotter. She wore it once because no woman could resist such a temptation, and then she laid it away for ever. On the evening of the 6th of April this dress will be worn for the second time. Among the Mistorical Familias Representatives, though some will come from Massachusets, from Virginia and other and more distant States. Other secondaries of the massachuses, from Virginia and other and

manent

PLOATING HOSPITAL

of St. Jobn's Guils. Thousands of sick children
and their mothers were taken upon the temperary barge of the Guild last summer and were
given fresh air. Coming from the discase-infected
dens of the lower wards and the overcrowded, overheated and confined rooms of
the tenements, they were transported
to where taey could not only breathe
pure air, but where their eyes were gladdened by
the sight of green fields, of ripping waters and
stately samps. Esveral nundred doct is joined in
the Guild's appeal to the public to aid it in its
work of mercy and charity. These physicians
claim that the Floating Hospital saved chadesus
from death. To enable the finding tails Claim that the Floating Hospital saved from death. To enable the Guild to c. at work in the coming hot weather this and ball is given. It will not make the the pleasure seekers less light to know it are usbering in a noble undertaking.

BISMARCK AND THE PAPACY. THE PRINCE CHANCELLOR DENOUNCES THE

PAPACY AND THE JESUITS AS THE END-MIES OF LIBERTY AND GOOD GOVERNMENT-AN EXCITING SCENE IN THE PRUSSIAN PARLIAMENT-"WITH GOD, FOR KING AND FATHERLAND." [Berhn (March 17) Correspondence of London

Telegraph.] This was in every respect a great fleid day in the Prussian Diet. House, galleries, lobby, doorways were crowded an hour before the great topic of the day was broached, and the Prince Chancellor received an ovation. The manner of it was thus:-Reichensperger had spoken somewhat tediously against the Disestablishment bill, and Falk, for a Minister, somewhat too coarsely in its favor. Then follows Von Sybel, always an able and interesting speaker, who had obviously "crammed" a number of facts and actions highly damaging to the Romanist cause, and expounded the same in an exceptionally felicitous manner, unmistakably carrying the House with him. He was in the middle of a lively sketch of a new publication, by Conrad von Bolanden, now being largely circulated in the Roman Catholic provinces Realm." when his words gave rise to such a demonstration as I, for one, have never dreamt of witnessing at so solemn and stuid an Assembly as the Prussian Diet. He said :-

the Prussian Diet. He said:

This work contains a description of the persecution under Diocletian—something similar to which is indicated as going on at this very time. The Emperor is an old, weakly gentlema; but he has a Minister, Marcus Treuonius, who is always called "Mark" for short. (This pointed aliusion to Bismarck's native Province, the "Mark of Brandenburg," produced a sensation in the House.) This Minister is, indeed, a horrid fellow, who persuades the Emperor to commit all manner of abominable actions; a baid-neaded man, ax feet high, of devilish grimness. (Roars of laughter.) At last, however, the virtuous Emperor is made acquainted with the real state of affairs, and commands that "Mark" be at once arrested. The latter tries to rim away, but tumbles into a bog.

BISMARCK'S SPEECH.

BIRMARCK'S SPEECH. Then Prince Bismarck rose like a tower; the smile had long since left his face, which was set in even more than its usual steroness. Let- me endeavor to give you his own words as nearly as I

endeavor to give you his own words as nearly as I can in English thus:—

I do not intend to answer the last speaker in a general manner, but only to reply to a particular expression of his; and, indeed, only this because it fear that no other speaker will repeat that sentence, for it has been already too often repeated, and the nonorable member is, perhaps, the last man who will repeat it. And yet this sentence must be answered, and in a way that has not hitherto come to pass. It is the lake interpretation of a phrase in itself a correct one—"You shall obey God rather than man." The last speaker has known me long enough—he has nimself often sail so, indeed—to be well aware that I red gnize this axiom in its absolute correctness, and that i believe I am obeying God when I serve my King—whom he slao formerly served—in virtue of the motto "With God, for King and Fatherland." It seems that for him the three inc ors in this motto have broken asunder, and that he contemplates God apart from King and Fatherland. I cannot follow him on this path. (Sientorian cheering.) I believe that I am serving my God when I serve my King in protecting the Commonwealth, whose monarch lets, by God's grace—he, whose duty it is, imposed upon him by God, to free his people from foreign spiritual pressure and to protect its independence against Romish attacks—in the fulfilment of which duty I serve the King! (Protonged and entrusiastic cheering.) The last speaker himself must, if he be periectly frank (which he is not obliged to be in the orator's tribine, but he will possibly be honorable enough to acknowledge it privately), admit that we do not resirve in the divinity of a State Holatry; but nevertheless he does not resirain bilmelf from permitting his deductions. To base themselves upon this poversion of the truth, making out that we who sit here believe in a heathenish State deity, ile should have given a taought to his eighty years ere be made such an assertion. He fall into the same enterior who and in the essay of the former has fr can in English tous:I do not intend to answer the last speaker in a

"honoracie Christians, such as we, are maligned to an ignorant public." All that the last speaker uttered was not in reality spoken in order that it might be heard here, or that it might convince you, gentlemen, but in order that it might be printed. Everything that has come out of the last speaker's mouth in this room—which, spoken elsewhere, were publishable—may be printed with impunity. This explains the extreme fruitfulness of your speeches here (addressing the Centre). You produce no effect upon your audience, and you will certainly not obtain by your speeches any other sort of majority against the State government than that which you do not already possess. (Great laughter,) The last speaker taunted the Cultus Minister with his unsuccessfulness. Now, I really do admire that; and I venture to ask him, as he beatows laurels in one direction without any consideration, whether they have been merited or not by success? whether, on the other hand, the behavior of the bishops has majorially benefited the Catholic Church? (should of 'Pesi' from the Centre.) Well, gentlemen, the testimory of the Pope himself says not what hypocritical would be the compliants with which we are villified before all Europe, as enemies of the Church, as men striving to annihilate the Church as an entitied of the property would these lammatations be even imaginable, it I had really done your Church so much good as you say I have? One of two things is ansolutely certain, therefore—cinter the acquasation against us of persecuting the Church is sincer hypocricy (and i will keep this in mind whonsoever it shail recurry, or you have achieved no successes at all. But either way matter inding here. We are both at one, not in that of doing our duty; both dealring to serve God rather than man, each in his own way, as he understands it. You believe that you are more intimately and cor

ence of the State and of the nation against these foreign interferences, and in standing up for the spiritual freedom of the German people against the malicious fairfries of the Romsa Order of Jesuits and of the Pope. And this we do with God for King and Fatherland! (Profonzed cheering and applicate.)

KAISER WILLIAM

HIS MAJESTI COMPLETES THE SETE T-BIOHTH TEAR OF HIS AGE. [Berlin (April 22) correspondence of L. Idon Tele-

The Emperor of Germany completed his seventy-eighth year to-day.

His Majesty received the congratulations of the family of the Crown Prince and Princess, the other members of the royal lamby and the name-rous German and loreign princely personages now in Berlin. The members of the imperial bousehold and the superior military officers who arrived from the provinces also offered their con-

arrived from the provinces also offered their congratulations.

An immense crowd collected before the palace and cheered the Emperor most enthusiasticall when he appeared with the Grown Frinces and Crown Princes at the window. The streets are decorated with flags, and there are great preparations for a general Blumination this evening.

Agrand dinner, at which the members of the imperial family will be assembled, while given in the palace, at which the foreign princes will also be present, while the members of their squares will be electrianed at a banquet in the royal castic. In the evening the Court will attend a performance of sacred music in the palace of the Crown Prince.